

the articles were intended; and, Section 502 (b) (1), the *Green Colored Transparent Plastic Strips* and the *Red Colored Transparent Plastic Strips* failed to bear labels containing the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the booklets were false and misleading. These statements represented and suggested that the *Albert Christy's F & K Capsules*, the *Albert Christy's Tocopherol Capsules*, the *Albert Christy's Vitamin A and C Capsules*, and the *Albert Christy's Calvite Calcium Phosphorus and Vitamin D Capsules* would be effective to give one the ability to resist infection, to assimilate and utilize food normally, and to attain a general feeling of health and well-being; that the *Albert Christy's F & K Capsules* would be further effective to supply the needs of nails, hair, eyes, and skin; that the *Albert Christy's Tocopherol Capsules* would be further effective to promote general fitness, prevent impairment of mental alertness, and to profoundly affect the entire glandular system; that the *Albert Christy's Vitamin A and C Capsules* would be further effective to protect the respiratory tract against infection, to maintain and build resistance to colds, to promote growth and increase the life span, to prevent retarded growth, poor resistance to infections, lack of vigor, poor appetite, dry skin, weakness, sterility, loss in weight, and such infections as are common in various types of pyogenic processes affecting the eyes, tear ducts, tongue, alimentary tract, ear canal, sinuses, bladder, and kidneys, and would be effective to build and maintain strong teeth and bones, to improve the appetite, and to stimulate growth and tissue respiration; and that the *Albert Christy's Calvite Calcium Phosphorus and Vitamin D Capsules* would be further effective to prevent restlessness, lack of vigor, enlarged joints, curved spine, and retarded growth. The articles would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: March 24, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2734. Misbranding of Sun-O-Ray Compound and Sun-O-Ray Inhalator. U. S. v. 93 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 26603. Sample Nos. 46440-K, 46521-K.)

LIBEL FILED: February 16, 1949, Eastern District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 17 and 18, 1949, from Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCT: 93 1-ounce bottles and 22 4-ounce bottles of *Sun-O-Ray Compound* and 85 *Sun-O-Ray Inhalators* at St. Louis, Mo., in possession of George R. Thurman. The articles were offered by Mr. Thurman during lectures delivered by him in St. Louis on January 28, 29, and 31, 1949, for sinusitis, arthritis, asthma, weak eyes, running of the ears, loss of teeth, polio, and tuberculosis; for lubricating the eyes and joints; and for killing germs and purifying the air.

Analysis showed that the compound consisted of a mixture of volatile oils, including eucalyptus oil, camphor, and menthol, and that the inhalators consisted of glass tubes constricted at one end, and containing a wad of cotton between two perforated corks.

LABEL, IN PART: "Sun-O-Ray Compound [or "Inhalator"] Sun-O-Ray Products
* * * Chicago, Ill."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the articles failed to bear adequate directions for use for the purposes for which they were intended. The articles were misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: May 18, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS

2735. Adulteration of distilled water. U. S. v. 676 Vials * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26145. Sample Nos. 11117-K, 11118-K.)

LIBEL FILED: December 22, 1948, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 19, 1948, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 676 50-cc. vials of *distilled water* at New York, N. Y.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Water for Injection," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: January 14, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2736. Adulteration of physiological salt solution. U. S. v. 2,988 Vials * * *. (F. D. C. No. 26136. Sample No. 11116-K.)

LIBEL FILED: December 16, 1948, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 19, 1948, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 2,988 vials of *physiological salt solution* at New York, N. Y.

LABEL, IN PART: "Physiological Salt Solution (Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride U. S. P.) Sterile."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Sterile Isotonic Sodium Chloride Solution for Parenteral Use," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was contaminated with undissolved material. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: January 14, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2737. Adulteration of thiamine hydrochloride solution and dextrose solution. U. S. v. 33 Vials, etc. (F. D. C. No. 26268. Sample Nos. 23585-K, 23593-K.)

LIBEL FILED: January 13, 1949, Northern District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 19 and 30 and December 1, 1948, from Los Angeles, Calif.

PRODUCT: 33 15-cc. vials of *thiamine hydrochloride solution* and 35 50-cc. vials of dextrose solution at Dallas, Tex.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the articles purported to be and were represented as "Thiamine Hydrochloride Injection" and "Dextrose Injection," drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and the quality and purity of the articles fell below the official standard since they were contaminated with undissolved material. The articles were adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: May 25, 1949. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.